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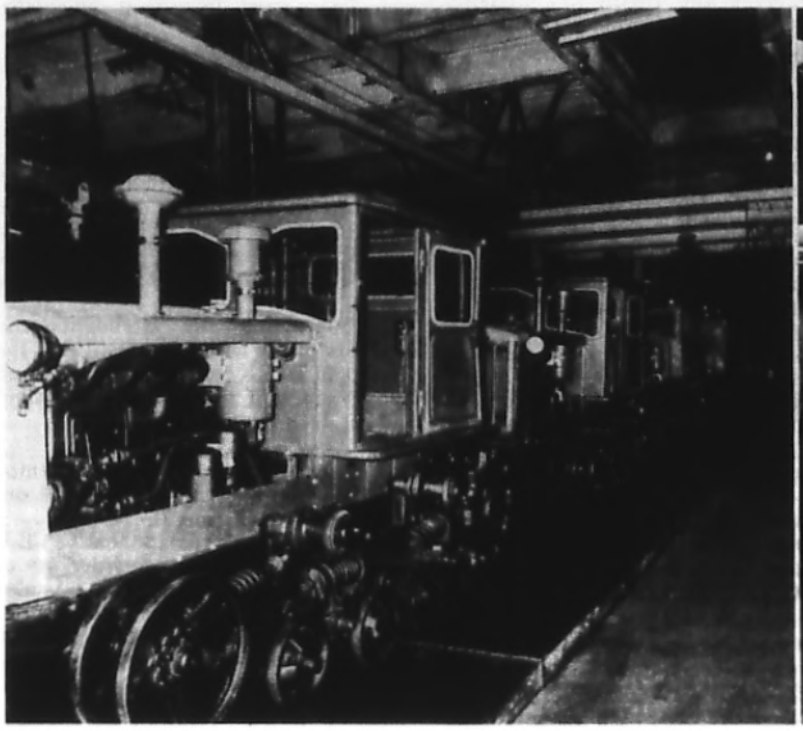
President Kim Il Sung Inspects Tractor Plant & Farm



President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 2 gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Kumsong General Tractor Plant and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm. He was accompanied by Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, So Gwan Hi, Kim Chang Ju and officials concerned.

The President first guided the Kumsong General Tractor Plant on the spot. Calling a consultative meeting of officials concerned, he instructed that the plant should produce more tractors for the early accomplishment of the task for comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

Then he gave an on-the-spot guidance to the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, and said that in order to increase grain production it is important to mechanize each process of farming while thoroughly establishing a scientific manuring system, and indicated tasks and ways to do so. (Rodong Sinmun, Sep. 3)

Secretary Kim Jong Il Gives Working Guidance to Units in Pyongyang

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Sep. 7 gave working guidance to various units in Pyongyang.

He was accompanied by Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Si Hak and Li Chang Son, members, and department directors, of the WPK Central Committee and other senior officials of the WPK Central Committee and personages concerned.

He gave working guidance first to the Ryongsong Foodstuff Factory.

Going round the production processes, he acquainted himself well with the production and expressed deep satisfaction with the arrangement of production facilities on a modern basis by the officials and workers of the factory and their achievements in the efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs, upholding the party's policy of producing different kinds of foodstuffs in large quantities and supplying them to the people.

Noting that production should be increased on a massive scale to satisfy the ever-growing demand of the people for foodstuffs, he stressed that to this end, the equipment should be put in full operation and the serial production of foodstuffs be ensured.

He advanced tasks to modernize the factory still more, rationalize industrial management and take good care of the lives of the workers.

He gave working guidance to the newly-built Yun Sun Nyo Aeguk Beer Brewery.

After going round the brewery, he noted with satisfaction that the brewery associated with the warm wishes of a patriotic Korean businesswoman in Japan has been built well on a modern basis and commissioned.

He set forth tasks to keep the modernly-equipped brewery neat and clean and normalize its production.

He went round the service network newly built in Kyonghung Street.

Looking round a meat-roasting house, wedding ceremony house, souvenir stand, open-air market, farm products section, flower stand and other modern service facilities of different styles, he highly appreciated the peculiar arrangement of the service network in conformity with the daily growing living standard and cultural feelings of people.

Saying that the people would like much to enjoy the excellent service network set up in Kyonghung Street, he put forward the task and way to manage and operate the service facilities well in future.

"Mil. Superiority of North": Sophism of Washington & Seoul

A spokesman for the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK published a press statement on Sep. 10, denouncing the United States and south Korean authorities for making challenges to the DPRK far from responding to its proposal for disarmament negotiations.

The statement says:

The DPRK government put forward the proposal for a massive phased arms reduction in order to open a decisive phase in easing the tension and promoting peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula on July 23 and has since

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Seoul Infiltrates Warships

PYONGYANG September 5 (KCNA) – The south Korean junta committed military provocations, infiltrating two warships deep into the territorial waters off Southern Kangryong Peninsula in the West Sea of the northern half of Korea, from 11:46 to 12:41 on Sep. 5.

As soon as a patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army was mobilized, they escaped to the south in a great hurry.

Moscow, Beijing Greet 39th Anniv. of DPRK Founding

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo received a message of greetings on Sep. 8 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

The proclamation of the first worker-peasant state in the history of Korea in September 1948 was an epoch-making event in the struggle of the Korean people for national and social prosperity and an important milestone in consolidating the idea of democracy and socialism in Asia.

Today the DPRK is convincingly advancing along the road of socialism with great economic, scientific and technological and cultural potentials and holds high authority in international arena.

The implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the WPK and the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the third Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy in the DPRK will make it possible to cement and modernize the material and technical foundations of socialism and drastically raise the living standard of the working people.

The efforts of the WPK and the DPRK government to ensure peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, turn it into a nuclear-free zone, force the U.S. troops out of the southern part of the peninsula and bring the north-south dialogue of Korea to a success constitute an important component of the Asian peoples' struggle to establish a security system in the Asian-Pacific region and consolidate universal peace.

We consider that not a little possibility of strengthening and uniting the efforts of all the honest-minded people in the struggle for a world free from nuclear weapons and the use of strength exists in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the Soviet-Korean relations forged by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation

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DPRK-GDR Youth Festival Held

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea-German Democratic Republic Youth Friendship Festival was held from Sep. 2 to 6 in Pyongyang.

A congratulatory letter from President Kim Il Sung and that from Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, to the attendants of the festival were read out at the opening ceremony. (See letters on page 2)

Congratulatory Letter of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and General Secretary Erich Honecker of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, sent congratulatory letters to the attendants of the DPRK-GDR Youth Friendship Festival on Sep. 2.

Following are the excerpts from their letters.

The current youth friendship festival which is to be held by the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Free German Youth through the exchange of big delegations for the first time reflects the noble desire of the youth of the two countries to keep in bloom the excellent traditions of friendship and solidarity forged between the two parties and two peoples and wage a vigorous common struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Today the youth is confronted with an important task to struggle more determinedly than ever before for safeguarding world peace from the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

All the youth should turn out as one and vigorously stage an anti-war, anti-nuke, peace movement and positively strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for nuclear arms buildup and space militarization and realize the general and complete disarmament, create nuclear-free, peace zones in different areas of the world and expand them.

The youth of our two countries who are defending the Eastern and Western outposts of peace and socialism, standing in direct confrontation with imperialism should go ahead of others in the anti-imperialist struggle and courageously fight to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security and reliably safeguard their countries and socialist forces from the enemy's invasion.

In order to successfully perform their important duties in the struggle against imperialists and for peace and the building of a new society, the youth should strengthen international solidarity and cooperation.

I am convinced that the forthcoming 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang will make a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship, unity and anti-imperialist solidarity not only between the youth and students of our two countries but also among those of different countries of the world and to the promotion of the common cause of the peoples for peace and social progress.

The Korean youth will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively strive to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the GDR youth and all other youth over the world and always struggle shoulder to shoulder with them for peace and democracy and national independence and social progress against imperialism and colonialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the industrious and talented youth of the GDR greater success in the efforts to build a developed socialist society and defend peace in Europe and other parts of the world rallied close around the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

Congratulatory Letter of Gen. Sec. Erich Honecker

The friendship festival marks a significant occasion in the life of our two fraternal peoples and youth.

I believe that through the festival a great upsurge will be brought about in strengthening the traditional relations between the Free German Youth and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

By so doing the two youth unions, standing on the side of their militant Marxist-Leninist parties will contribute to the full-scale implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two fraternal countries.

Your friendship festival is held at a moment of historical judgement deciding whether mankind would continue to exist, or not.

This festival will demonstrate the warm support of the youth in our two countries to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the same time, you should lift up louder voices of support to the sweeping socialist peace programme in European and Asian continents and the proposals and initiatives of the GDR and the DPRK for detente and arms reduction in Europe and on the Korean Peninsula.

Your friendship festival will strengthen the progressive youth movement of the world for the preparations of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Pyongyang in 1989 and for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

I am convinced that you will avail yourselves of many occasions of forthcoming friendship meetings and gatherings to exchange views sufficiently.

In this course, good opinions will be exchanged to preferentially carry out decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on new initiatives of the youth.

I hope that the attendants and sponsors of the friendship festival of the GDR and DPRK youth in Rostock and Pyongyang will spend significant days and get deep impressions.

On Molding Man As a Creator of Future (2)

(Continued from previous issue)

The second proposition is "On Improving the Quality of Universal 11-Year Compulsory Education."

Korea has done a great deal for education since its extremely difficult period and has established a general 11-year compulsory education system for its youths and children. A system of studying while working has also been introduced. These approaches towards education are being highly appreciated.

There are many important indications in the second proposition, considering Japanese education including its compulsory education.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"The content of general secondary education should be designed to train the children and young people to be well-rounded communists who are knowledgeable, moral and healthy."

As it is said that ours is an era of information, knowledge and information are being accumulated in increasing quantities as the days go by.

Even in the field of education, education by cramming which makes too much of "intellectuals" is prevalent. In such a situation many youths and children are unable to have interest in education.

A high-school teacher told me some time ago, almost half the students in his school do not bring their textbooks to school or even do not have any intention of referring to them.

They just go to school because they feel uneasy for not going at home. Of course, the situation differs somewhat among schools.

The above-mentioned high school is not an exception. It is likely that there are many schools in a similar condition.

As a warning against such a tendency as toward making too much of "intellectuals", in the Secretary's work emphasized the importance of transforming youths and children into well-rounded men with knowledge, morality and physically well developed persons rather than those only with knowledge.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"Only by strengthening political and ideological education can we bring up the children and young people to be communist, revolutionary workers who possess the revolutionary world outlook and distinguished personality."

His teaching is quite natural. I believe it has very important meaning. In fact, we have a feeling of not being detracted from our human personality and the society and the politics which oppress such a feeling of ours cannot be left as they are.

Take for instance, a mental condition in which man cannot be called man any longer, this means the mental condition in which one cannot have any pride in his own personality nor have any consciousness of sin and shame even if he has done bad acts.

I think we should always defend the dignity of our own personality and respect that of others and mankind's cooperation and fight in a unified way against any acts of others and social elements who trample down our own personality.

The second proposition refers to the Secretary's following question of the form of teaching:

"In observing the pedagogical processes closely, lessons of different kinds defined by the educational programme must be given without any omission, and special efforts should be made to apply the correct methods of teaching so as to help the pupils to digest the lessons. No matter how much you may teach, it is useless if the students cannot understand the lessons."

From my own teaching experience, I feel it is important to teach what is of importance and to lead the students to apply what has been taught to practice as widely as possible.

Of course there are many things to be taught in our age of information. However, looking back on the education I received in my youth and considering what parts have been effectively applied to my practical activities, I think the Secretary's remark is correct, indeed; the remark that no matter how much you may teach, it is useless if your students cannot understand their lessons.

The method of teaching is also pointed out in the second proposition as follows:

"The important thing in improving these methods is to do away with cramming and dictation and to apply the heuristic method."

When there are too many things to be taught, teachers are too eager to teach them to their pupils and push them up to the next stage so that they tend to cram the pupils with knowledge.

But unless the teachers themselves consider the bottleneck of the pupils and their problems they stumble over and teach them again from the beginning in an all-round way, the pipils will never be able to understand and acquire what has been taught.

For instance, it is impossible to teach multiplication to a pupil who is not good at addition. So, the pupil should be taught addition from the ABC and then move on to the stage of multiplication.

The pupils cannot be taught properly through the method of cramming and dictation for which is only good the teacher's self-satisfaction.

Emphasized in the Secretary's work is the heuristic method of teaching by which the pupils assimilate what has been taught through their heuristic approach towards it and then are able to have confidence in the real effectiveness of what has been taught through the process of putting it into practice.

Alfred North Whitehead, world-known mathematician, philosopher and educator, stated that education requires rhythm.

He said in details that there are three stages in the method of teaching the stages of "romantics," "accuracy" and "generalization" – which should be applied to over 20-year education of the younger generation or even to a one-hour lesson for pupils.

The first stage of "romantics" is the stage in which to give pupils dreams and romantics in learning something so that they can have interest in their learning and find it worth learning.

The second stage "accuracy" is the stage in which to teach knowledge with a wide range of application step by step to the pupils who wish to learn.

And the third stage "generalization" is the stage in which to generalize the pupils' dreams at the beginning and the knowledge they have acquired and then give what is generalized order in learning and make it digestible.

I believe there is a similarity between the method of teaching of A.N. Whitehead and the heuristic one pointed out by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The Secretary's remark that" ... it is necessary to introduce a wider use of visual aids and demonstration" is also an important one.

It can hardly be said that I come to know the educational realities of the DPRK through my 10-day visit to it.

However, I found at kindergartens and Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang that they were well equipped with many educational materials such as models of various objects and lighting panels.

What impressed me very much is these positive efforts being made by the Korean people to connect abstract concepts and actual images of things by creating many models and panels.

It is not easy to conduct an educational work to bring up man to be a well-rounded man who is knowledgeable, moral and healthy and to teach pupils practical knowledge and technology by the heuristic method of teaching pointed out by the DPRK President in his "Theses on Socialist Education".

I agree with the Secretary when he says "Education is a difficult and complex process of training human beings."

The third proposition is "On Improving the Training of Technicians and Specialists and Promoting the Intellectual Development of the Whole Society."

Korea had no universities before the liberation. Now, 40 years later, 1.2 million technicians and specialists have been produced. Emphasized in the Secretary's work is the need to improve the training of technicians and specialists and promote the intellectual development of society as a whole.

Today, life time education is required in the world, where various attempts and systems such as paid holidays for education and four-day workweek are being put into practice.

As a matter of fact, however, these systems are rather open to the younger generation that is relatively well off. In comparison, a higher educational system for studying while working has been established in the DPRK for the people who once were not able to receive education though they wanted it, to meet the demand for promoting the intellectualization of the whole of society.

Herein lies a remarkable characteristic of Korea's education system of studying while working.

I expect the DPRK will make great progress in its work to speed up the intellectualization of the whole of the society, judging from the fact that on farms, in industries and fishing villages throughout the country their affiliated

(Continued on page 7)

10th Anniv. Meet of Theses On Soc. Education Held in Pyongyang

A central meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the immortal classical work of President Kim Il Sung "Theses on Socialist Education" was held at the Ponghwa Art Theatre in Pyongyang on Sep. 4.

Attending there were Premier Li Gun Mo and Vice-President Pak Sung Chul who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other senior cadres.

The meeting heard a report made by Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

President Kim Il Sung made public "Theses on Socialist Education" at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK on Sep. 5, 1977 on the basis of the precious achievements and experiences gained in the course of leading the educational work for a long time, thus brightly illumining the road of comprehensively developing our education in depth in conformity with the demand of the developing revolution, the reporter said.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"The 'Theses on Socialist Education' are a communist educational programme for training people to be truly revolutionary workers who have Chajusong and creativity. This historic document clearly shows the path of our contemporary education."

The educational theses give a classical formulation of the new main principle of the socialist pedagogy which was discovered on the basis of the Juche idea.

The theses comprehensively elucidate not only the aim and basic theory of the socialist education but also principles and ways for their implementation.

The theses systematize in an integral way all questions of principle on socialist education such as revolutionary and scientific educational contents and methods, the socialist educational system whereby the state is responsible for the education of the entire people, duty and role of the educational institutions and guidance and assistance to the educational work.

The reporter pointed out that under the wise leadership and profound care of President Kim Il Sung and our glorious party the theses on socialist education has fully demonstrated its vitality and enormous successes have been made in our educational work over the last decade.

He went on to say:

The universal 11-year compulsory education has been consolidated and developed and the system of higher education adjusted and augmented. Since the publication of the educational theses the number of institutions of higher learning swelled to 245 from 156 and there appeared new courses for the study of latest sciences and many institutes training field technical personnel and the study-while-working educational system such as factory, farmers' and fishermen's colleges have largely expanded and developed.

The struggle for carrying through the theses on socialist education also helped firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system and Juche and the working-class line in education. This tells that the difficult question of bringing up the younger generation to be true successors to the revolution has been splendidly solved in our country under the wise leadership of the party.

He referred to the tasks for bringing about a new turn in the educational work in hearty response to the theses on socialist education and the party's policy of making a revolution in education.

In order to effect a revolutionary turn in the educational work it is necessary to train the rising generation to be communist revolutionaries of Juche type intensely loyal to the great leader and the party and firmly equipped with a revolutionary outlook on the world and bring about a new turn in the scientific and technological education, he noted, and continued:

It is also an important matter in radically improving the educational work to firmly build up the ranks of teachers, raise their sense of responsibility and role and improve and strengthen the state guidance and assistance to the educational work.

Scientific seminar held

A national scientific seminar marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the work of President Kim Il Sung "Theses on Socialist Education" was held in Pyongyang on Sep. 3.

Speeches were made there on the subjects "'Theses on Socialist Education' a Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Is an Immortal Educational Encyclopedia Consummating Juche-based Educational Idea, Theory and Method," "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il Is an Outstanding Leader Who Kindled the Flames of the Educational Revolution and Has Led It in the Van," etc.

Successes in Various Fields

Coal Mining Industry

● Construction is going on briskly in Korea to increase the production capacity of the coal mining industry.

New mines are being developed under a far-reaching plan in such coal fields as Anju, Kaechon, Sunchon, Tokchon and Kujang and many vertical and sloping pits are under construction at the existing coal mines.

The Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex is developing a new coal mine with an annual production capacity of hundreds of thousand tons for the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. The mine is near completion.

Nine large-scale pits are under construction at the Chonsong Youth, February 8 Chikdong Youth and Sinchang collieries under this mining complex. Thirteen coal-cutting faces in the new pits have already started partial operation.

When the expansion project of this complex is completed, the coal output will increase by 40 to 50 percent.

The Kangso Coal Mining Complex is building many promising pits. Especially, the construction of the Ryongdam No. 3, Hyoksin, electric car and two other pits is progressing apace, which will assume a large role in the operation of the December Thermo-power Plant. The tunnelling workers overfulfil their daily quotas by 50 percent.

The Hamyon Coal Mine with an annual capacity of hundreds of thousand tons will shortly begin operation and the Nongpo and Saebyol coal mines are promoting the construction of sloping and vertical pits.

Sapropelic coal mines with an annual capacity of hundreds of thousand of ton or several million ton are being developed in the Sariwon area and Kangwon Province.

The Anju District Mining Complex leading the way in coal production

Agriculture

● The Hwasong Cooperative Farm located in the vicinity of Pyongyang foresees this year the richest harvest ever.

The farm expects an increase of 500 kilograms, one ton at maximum, in an average per hectare harvest of rice above last year's peak.

In the past 15 years per hectare rice output has jumped 1.6 times and maize 3.1 times.

The production of fruits, vegetables and meat has also gone up.

Today the farm has over 60 tractors and trucks, 50 rice-transplanting machines and rice-seedling pulling machines and hundreds of trailing farm machines enough to make farming easy. The number of the farm machines has increased 2.5 times as against 1972.

The farm has more than 200 engineers, technicians and specialists who creditably guarantee a mechanized, scientific farming.

● This year sees bumper crops again in Chongsan-*ri*, the land of glory.

It is foreseen that the per-hectare harvest will increase above the peak year by 500 kg, more than 1,000 kg at maximum in paddy rice and 500 kg in maize.

The hills are covered with fruit trees in 160 hectares and mulberry trees in 40 hectares. Cereals sway in the wind in the chequered fields.

The farm has about 100 tractors, 10 trucks and 1,000 modern farm machines. The amount of the application of chemical fertilizers is on a steady increase.

The farm has some 250 technicians and specialists and every farmer is possessed of more than one technique.

With the correct application of the Juche method of farming, agricultural production has grown year after year to be three times as much as were produced 20 years ago.

Chongsan Cooperative Farm with bumper crops of rice

Education

● Great achievements have been made in education in Korea since President Kim Il Sung published "Theses on Socialist Education" on Sep. 5, 1977.

According to data, nearly 100 universities and colleges have made their appearance over the last 10 years. And new departments and courses have been added to the existing ones in compliance with the trend of the development of modern science and technology so as to expand the scope of the training of technicians and specialists.

Among the new institutions of higher learning there is a physics college to train technicians of basic science.

About 50 of them are colleges to train technicians in different domains of the national economy such as electronic and automation industries, metal and engineering industries and tideland reclamation. Some of them have been upgraded from higher special schools and some others such as the Unryul Mining College and the Kyongsong Ceramic College have been newly built.

Many factory, farmers' and fishermen's colleges have come into being for working people to receive higher education while at work. Factory colleges alone number about 30.

Educational Aid & Stipends Sent Here

PYONGYANG Sep.7(KCNA)–President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 141.55 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the Koreans in Japan for the development of democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This brings the amount of 105 instalments of educational aid fund and stipends to 38,429,502,433 yen (in Japanese currency.)

The benevolent solicitude shown by him this time again will greatly encourage the Koreans in Japan in their patriotic work for the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland and for the strengthening and development of the Koreans movement in Japan.

200,000 Kwangju People Welcome Kim Dae Jung; Kim Stresses Democracy and Reunification

Mr. Kim Dae Jung's whistle-stop train and motorcade tour through South Cholla Province on Sep. 8 and 9 drew hundreds of thousands – some estimate a million – of wildly cheering supporters into the streets of the provincial capital of Kwangju, the coastal city of Mokpo and his native island of Haui.

Nearly 200,000 people filled the main streets in Kwangju to welcome Mr. Kim on Sep. 8 as he visited his hometown province for the first time in 16 years.

They enthusiastically greeted the 62-year-old opposition leader at the Kwangju railway station and followed him while chanting his name as he drove to the Mangwol-dong public cemetery to pay tribute to those who were killed in the 1980 Kwangju massacre.

As Kim Dae Jung got out of the station, the square was filled with thunderous shouts of "Kim Dae Jung."

The crowd's shouts drowned out Kim's voice as he made a brief arrival statement on a podium at the station.

Repeatedly, senior officials in south Korea's military-installed government have tried to portray him as both a political has-been and a man who incites violence.

"But the enormous yet peaceful turnout Tuesday demonstrated that Kim could maintain order, and that despite years of political bans he has retained a powerful following, especially here in a city that, like him, is synonymous with anti-government resistance," reported The New York Times on Sep. 9 from Kwangju.

About 40,000 people filled Kumnamno Boulevard leading to the provincial government office when Kim returned to the downtown from a visit to the Mangwol-dong public cemetery.

At the memorial services in the public cemetery, he was in tears making a speech and many of the listners also sobbed.

"The spirit of the Kwangju uprising was reborn in the dauntless struggle for democracy last June," Kim told the Kwangju citizens at the cemetery who numbered about 50,000.

Mr. Kim also said, "The Mangwol-dong cemetery will be designated as a sanctuary for the Korean democracy and will serve as an education center for our next generation."

Kim Dae Jung, flanked by his wife, waves to the crowds in an open car as he passed through downtown Kwangju on his way back from the Mangwol-dong cemetery in the outskirts of the provincial city on Sep. 8.

Stressing the need to dispel regional antagonism, he said, "Through democratic civilian government, (south) Korea must seek to restore human dignity and set up a foundation for a sound economic system whereby an equitable distribution of wealth is guaranteed."

"At the same time," he said, "we must accelerate our move toward peaceful reunification through national consensus."

That evening, he hosted a dinner for some 350 bereaved relatives of the victims of the Kwangju massacre and local leading figures.

As a means of promoting national harmony, he said in a dinner speech, "I will cooperate with RDP president Kim Young Sam to field a single opposition party candidate in the upcoming presidential election."

"We will cooperate with each other to take power and realize the people's participation in politics," he said.

On Sep. 9 he visited Mokpo and his hometown Haui off the southwestern port city.

In his birthplace of Haui where 6,000 residents warmly received him, he made a brief speech.

Vowing to devote himself to democracy and the reunification of the country, he stressed the importance of restoring the homogeneity of the Korean race which, he said, is a major point in his north-south confederation proposal.

He also said that north and south Korea should establish a permanent system of peace through dialogues and thereby deter war on the peninsula. He did not specify what he called "a permanent system of peace."

Kim Dae Jung told accompanying reporters that he proposed to Kim Young Sam that they make a tour of Pusan, Kwangju and other major cities to attend the inauguration of local chapters of the major opposition party. He said the visit by the two Kims is intended "to boost the morale of democratic people."

Accordingly, Kim Young Sam accepted Kim's proposal for their joint tour.

Brief News From Seoul

90,000 College Graduates Still Unemployed

The number of unemployed college graduates is on the rise due mainly to the tight job market for highly educated personnel, south Korea's education ministry announced on Sep. 9.

Statistics released by the ministry in a job report for college graduates show that a total of 260,720 students have graduated from junior colleges, four-year colleges and universities so far this year.

Of them, 114,249 or 43.6 percent were employed, 19,684 went on to graduate schools and 34,452 were drafted by the military.

The rest 92,335 or 35 percent of the total graduates are unemployed, the ministry said.

Last year, the ministry said, 86,872 or 36 percent of the total 238,006 college graduates failed to obtain jobs.

In 1985, 70,274 or 33 percent of the entire 214,879 graduates were unemployed.

23,111 Collegians Ousted Last Year for Campus Unrest

A total of 23,111 undergraduate students were expelled from 103 four-year colleges and universities throughout south Korea during the last academic year for involvement in campus demonstrations and other reasons, according to the education ministry.

The students, who were ousted from their schools between Mar. 1, 1986 and Feb. 28, 1987, include 5,674 from state-run schools, 210 from public schools and 17,227 from private institutes of higher learning.

Among the expellees, 5,968 were women.

Every 20 Households in Seoul Live in Unlicensed Homes

One out of 20 families in Seoul live in unlicensed homes which may be torn down at any moment under a city redevelopment plan, it was learned on Sep. 5.

According to Seoul city administration, the number of unlicensed housing units stands at 111,048, accounting for 5.17 percent of 2,144,000 total households in Seoul.

In Seoul city, with a population of 10 million, the total number of available housing units was 1,264,000, which suggested that only a half of over 2 million households in Seoul are in possession of their own residences.

Unlicensed houses are largely concentrated in high lands and along the side of streams.

Hyundai Workers Continue to Struggle; 3,283 Labour Disputes Erupt, 1,060 Labour Unions Formed in 70 Days

Workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan stage a sit-in protests on the grounds of the shipyard Sep. 7, demanding the release of labour union leaders and the cancellation of the company's decision to lock out the shipyard.

Despite the Sep. 4 police crackdown on striking workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., workers are continuing sit-ins, demanding a wage increase and the release of their colleages and union leaders arrested by police.

Meanwhile, as of Sep. 8, 3,283 labour disputes have occurred since June 29 throughout south Korea.

There were 2,555 strikes in August alone, more than in all of the past 10 years. Though the government said over 90 percent of the 3,000-plus strikes have been settled, disputes continue to break out at new locations.

In addition, over 1,000 labour unions have been formed in various work places across south Korea since June 29. The labour ministry said the number of labour unions totaled 1,060 as of Sep. 10. The new labour unions include 126 set up in July, and 684 in August. In the first 10 days of September, as many as some 250 labour unions came into existence.

On Sep. 4 when the police raided the Hyundai plant and arrested striking workers, thousands of workers attempted to march into the street to demand the release of their arrested colleagues.

Early in the morning that day, many union leaders, including Lee Hyong Gon, 35, head of the Hyundai Labour Union, were arrested on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The workers plastered posters on the company walls saying "Police, don't charge into our work place."

On Sep. 5, about 10,000 shipyard workers staged a largely non-violent rally on the company recreation ground. That day the company locked up the plant.

On Sep. 7, about 7,000 workers managed to enter the factory and stage a demonstration, demanding the release of arrested workers.

(Continued on page 5)

South Korea, a Sensitized Society In Transition (2)

By Steve Clark

(Continued from the previous issue)

For the time being, people are waiting to see if the government will honour its promises and members of the democratic movement are working hard to solidify their power base among the people.

Every day members of the NCDC take to the streets to collect funds, distribute handbills and talk to the people. From my observations, people were not afraid to stop and talk and donations appeared to be coming from people from all walks of life; young and old, rich and poor.

At the headquarters of the NCDC there is a constant hive of activity and a great sense of urgency. Telephones ring continuously, typewriters clatter and small groups sit amidst the clouds of tobacco smoke excitedly discussing strategy. Groups of canvassers periodically return to the office with beaming smiles, as they deposit their collection boxes and pick up fresh supplies of handbills, before returning to the streets. During one of my visits, the collection boxes came in faster than the two NCDC members could count them, and neat little piles of paper money began to expand across the table like ballot papers at an election count.

At the moment, moral is high and shows no sign of abating. As the country waits for the outcome of parliamentary talks the democratic movement's power base among the people continues to go from strength to strength. The processes of change that began twenty years ago, are now becoming manifest in the people power unity that permeates every strata of society, from students and workers to middle-class businessmen and the retired.

Student and Worker Unrest

South Korean students played a leading role in the June demonstrations that led to the government's about-face. In so doing, they demonstrated that Korean people power was capable of forcing political concessions from the military government.

The students' actions emboldened workers, farmers and the middle class, in the struggle for democratization and human rights. If a catalyst was needed to make people stand up and be counted, it was provided by the courageous demonstrations of students last June.

Industrial action by South Korean workers has evolved from the anti-government protest and is symptomatic of a society that has become sensitized to political and economic exploitation by a ruling elite.

Both anti-government demonstrations and industrial disputes were inevitable. Iron-fisted military dictatorship cannot be imposed on a people indefinitely and either can the denial of labour rights. Now that workers have become aware that concessions can be forced from the government, industrial action has permeated every sector of the economy.

For years, the Chun government has actively been involved in suppressing workers. Laws limit union formation, prevent strikes and localize conflicts. The South Korean workers works longer, for less money, under worse conditions than workers in any other industrial nation.

Recent evidence of a worker-student alliance points to more large-scale anti-government activities in the future, as students begin returning to their campuses in September.

The government promises that were partly responsible for ending the June demonstrations, are going to have to be honoured if violent clashes on an unprecedented scale are to be avoided in the future.

The Parliamentary Debate

Everyone is aware that the outcome of inter-party talks on constitutional reform, is the key to South Korea's future stability.

The talks got off to a shaky start, when members of the Korea National Party and the New Korea Democratic Party, physically prevented the talks beginning because they felt they were being unfairly excluded from the political process. However, this situation was quickly resolved when the ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed to hold separate talks with the minor parties.

As the talks began, there were still significant differences in the draft proposals of the two main parties. Both groups, obviously seeking a system that would be advantageous in the future.

The main differences in the respective draft proposals were over, the dissolution of political parties, the sufferage age, worker's rights, the institution of a vice presidency, residence requirements to run for the presidency, the length of the presidential term, various emergency rights, the right to disband the national assembly, the status of the cabinet, the length of the Assembly session and rights to audit and inspect state organs.

As the talks now approach the deadline date, agreement on eight of these key constitutional issues has yet to be reached. As the government begins to talk about extending the talks for the third time, one wonders if an acceptable agreement is going to be worked out in the near future.

The inability to reach a compromise on the fundamental issues, is largely due to the fact that there have been almost no democratic traditions in South Korea. Compromise is something the relatively inexperienced South Korean parliamentarians are not used to.

Compounding the difficulties, is the fact that, the military regime is reluctant to make any concessions, because it feels it has been forced into a corner and does not really want to see democratic freedoms being introduced.

Almost everyone I spoke to in South Korea saw the military as the main obstacle to meaningful democratization and everyone stressed that it was going to be extremely difficult to get them out of the seat of power.

However, the powers that be, should realise that, the time bomb that has been ticking away for a long time, is now on a very short fuse.

The Future

If compromise is eventually reached and democratic elections are to be held, then the electoral process is going to have to be overhauled and steps are going to have to be made to ensure that the proceedings are conducted in a fair and honest manner and a truly representative outcome results.

The proposals by the NCDC to oversee an election would guarantee that the electorate would have some faith in the process. Something like this will definately be needed.

For the moment, people power is simmering. It should be obvious to the government by now that the democratic movement is not going to be crushed, hoodwinked or manipulated. If it really wishes to avoid a people's uprising, then it must introduce real democratic reforms as soon as possible. **(End)**

(Continued from page 4)

Workers at the company on Sep. 8 formed an interim committee representing the Hyundai labour union because most of them were arrested by police. Talks between labour and management on wage hikes collapsed that day as striking shipyard workers continued to demand the release of their colleagues.

About 4,000 workers Sep. 8 staged a sit-in inside the shipyard from around 8 a.m. The number of striking workers increased to 7,000 in the afternoon.

Management on Sep. 10 suddenly requested the local government in Ulsan to order the disbandment of the existing shipyard union, saying it is an illegal grouping. The union was established on Aug. 14 as the new labour union of the company.

New Strikes Reported

Hyundai Precision and Industry Co., another subsidiary of the Hyundai Business Group in Ulsan, suspended operations for an indefinite period beginning Sep. 7 after labour and management failed to reach an agreement on a wage increase demanded by protesting workers.

About 1,000 workers had staged a series of sit-in protests since Sep. 1, putting forth a 16-point demand, including a 32-percent wage hike.

The company locked the workers out after they rejected the company's offer of an 11 percent pay hike.

About 100 civilian guards at a U.S. military base in Munsan, north of Seoul, on Sep. 5 staged a sit-in at their company office in Seoul, demanding pay hikes.

The protesting guards of Hankuk Kyongbo Co. rampaged for two hours on Sep. 4, smashing chairs, desks and other facilities, in the office in Yoksam-dong in protest of the employer's alleged insincere response to their demands.

Korean civilian guards of U.S. military bases in south Korea total about 2,000 from six companies.

Some 100 Korean employees of Seoul branch of Northwest Orient Airlines (NWA) went to strike on Sep. 9 demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

The workers' union demanded a 50-percent increase in basic pay and abolition of discrimination against them in payscale and working conditions.

Workers' State

The following story appeared in U.S. News & World Report (Sep. 14):

Even at the pace she is working—10 hours a day, Monday through Saturday—it would take Miss Kim over a week to earn enough money to buy just one pair of the America-bound Fila and Pro-space shoes through which she makes her living stitching on labels.

One of 7,000, predominantly female, employes at South Korea's Kukje—ICC Corporation's Pusan factory, 17-year-old Kim, who asked that her first name not be used, is an Asian version of Norma Rae, who helped organize American textile workers in the South. She gets a basic wage of $100 a month. Add overtime and bonuses, and her salary rises to around $150 a month—or about 62 cents an hour. That, she insists, is not so bad. Some of her fellow workers make so little that "they can't even afford their own toothbrush."

Life in the *takchan*

Kim sends half her wages back home to supplement her father's earnings as a fisherman and help pay for her brothers' schooling. She lives in a Spartan dormitory—known as a *takchan*, or chicken coop—as do hundreds of other women workers, some as young as 13. They sleep on mats on concrete floors. Though she hails from a nearby island, phone calls or visitors to her family are rare, and only with the company's permission.

It is women such as Kim, with only a middle-school education, who have formed the backbone of Korea's much touted economic miracle, and they have become fed up with their working and living conditions. Kim and her fellow workers at Kukje went on strike for 12 days in July and August. Their rebellion extracted a high price. White-collar workers, fearing the collapse of Kukje, attacked picketers with rocks and sticks. Police fired tear gas to flush strikers from the factory in an effort to crush the revolt.

Nevertheless, the workers persisted in their fight and won. Kukje management eventually agreed to recognize a new, increase the annual bonus from two months' to three month' wages and grant amnesty to all strikers. Next January, Korea's first minimum-wage law goes into effect, and while the exact compensation has yet to be determined, the government-sanctioned Federation of Korean Trade Unions, an umbrella organization representing South Korea's 1 million organized workers, is demanding basic wages of $250 a month.

Economists contend that the minimum-wage law will drive light-manufacturing industries such as apparel, textiles and shoemaking—and tens of thousands of jobs—straight to Thailand, the Philippines or China, nations even less developed than South Korea.

That threat, however, does not daunt Kim. "What we are asking for is so just," she insists. "Even if the company goes out of business and I got another job, I would still fight for the same thing."

Students Burn Photos in Anti-Communist Exhibition

About 100 Chungang University students in Seoul on Sep. 3 intruded into an anti-communist exhibition at a high school near the university, taking all of the Korean War documentary photos displayed and burning them.

The incident occurred at 3 p.m. at the high school where the anti-communist league of Korea was giving an exhibition of photos describing the scenes of the Korean War.

Roughly 1,000 Chungang University students, from 2 p.m. that day had been holding a rally denouncing the school foundation in conjunction with its current financial difficulties.

When some of the ralliers started to take to the street through the main gate of the university, they noticed an outdoor exhibition of Korean War-related photos and dashed to the scene.

They quickly seized all 52 photos on display and took them with them back onto the campus despite resistance from organizers.

"The reunification of Korea might have been possible if the Americans had not involved themselves," some students told the organizers.

"The exhibition of these photos distorts history and will brainwash innocent teenagers with anti-communist ideology," students were quoted as saying.

According to police, they also shouted, "Why would you (organizers) try to hinder the reunification of this divided country by giving them a bad picture of north Korea?"

Police are searching for students.

Chongryun Celebrates 39th Birthday of DPRK

On the evening of Sep. 8 a reception sponsored by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was held at the Korean Hall in Tokyo, to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the DPRK.

Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, other vice chairmen of the CSC of Chongryun and Chongryun officials attended the party.

About 800 Japanese guests and foreign diplomats from 41 countries were invited to the party.

Among the Japanese guests were: Doi Takako, chairperson of the Japan Socialist Party, Ono Akira, vice chairman of the JSP, other socialist Dietmen, political figures from the Clean Government Party and the Liberal Democratic Party, scholars, men of culture, personages concerned with the friendship bodies, and others.

Foreign diplomats included ambassadors from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, India and Zimbabwe.

The party heard a speech by Chairman Han Duk Su, in which he mentioned that President Kim Il Sung founded the DPRK on Sep. 9, 1948 based on the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and said that it was an epoch-making event which deserves great significance in the history of the Korean people.

He continued: Thanks to the founding of the DPRK, Korean nationals in Japan came to have pride as overseas citizens of the independent country.

Pointing out that the DPRK has become a socialist industrial country based on an independent national economy with its own national culture led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, he referred to the reunification of the homeland.

He said: It is an urgent desire of the Korean nation to create peace on the Korean Peninsula and realize the territorial reintegration. The DPRK made a disarmament proposal to ease tension in Korea and promote a peaceful reunification of the country and has continued making sincere efforts to that end.

He concluded his speech by saying that resident Koreans will make continuous efforts for the peace of Korea and the reunification of the country with the support of the Japanese people and people of the world.

At the party, Chairperson Doi Takako of the JSP and Kuno Chuji, chairman of the Japan-DPRK Dietmen's League made congratulatory speeches.

A reception to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the DPRK was held at the Korean Hall.

They pointed out that the DPRK has been prospering day by day and its consistent non-aligned policy has made a great contribution to the maintenance of peace in the world.

In the morning of the same day, a central rally to celebrate the DPRK's 39th anniversary was held at the Korean Cultural Hall and was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu, other vice chairmen of the Chongryun CSC, Chongryun officials and compatriots from the Kanto area.

Participants in the central rally heard a report made by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu and speeches made by Japanese guests Tanabe Makoto, ex-general secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, Kato Tetsuo, director of the national movement of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) and Tadara Jun, director of the Japan-DPRK Cultural Exchange Council.

They all offered their congratulations to the DPRK and extended their support to the Korean people, who are engaging in the construction of a socialist country and are accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Meet to Mark 39th Anniv. of DPRK Held in Pyongyang

A grand central meeting was held on Sep. 8 afternoon at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Present at the meeting were Li Gun Mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents of the DPRK, and other senior officials of the party and government and working people in the capital.

Also present were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebratirg the 39th anniversary of the DPRK founding and other Chongryun delegations and home-visiting groups.

A report was made by Hong Song Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the administration Council.

He said that President Kim Il Sung accomplished the historic cause of founding the DPRK eventually in September 1948 by implementing the Juche-based line of building government.

Reviewing the history of activity of the DPRK government spanning nearly 40 years and feats performed in its struggle in this period shining with victory and glory, the reporter said: The government of the Republic has shaped revolutionary and scientific line and policies and steadily enforced an independent policy by embodying the Juche idea and thus firmly defended the dignity of the nation and brought the idea of the working people to brilliant materialisation, carrying out with credit its mission as a weapon of revolution and construction and as the banner of independence and prosperity.

Referring to the tasks facing the DPRK government, Hong Song Nam said:

The reporter called upon the people's government organs to constantly hold fast to the party's line of the three revolutions and struggle to fulfil the third Seven-Year Plan and achieve the complete victory of socialism.

Accusing the U.S. and the south Korean junta of deliberately coiling up tension on the Korean Peninsula, he went on:

If the U.S. and south Korean authorities truly want detente and peace in Korea, they must accept proposals of the DPRK and immediately take steps for realising arms reduction and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

10th Anniv. of Korean Med. Assn. in Jap.

A meeting to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Korean Medical Association in Japan was held on Aug. 29 at the Tokyo Gakushi Hall.

Attending the meeting were First Vice Chairman of Chongryun Li Jin Gyu, other Chongryun officials and members of the association.

The association has two headquarters and nine branches in major regions throughout Japan, and seven committees based on each speciality. Its membership numbers about 600.

Korean Teachers Union Here Marks Its 40th Birthday

The Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan celebrated its 40th anniversary on Aug. 29 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su and Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the CSC of Chongryun participated in the meeting together with Chongryun officials and members of the union.

Congratulatory messages were sent from the organizations concerned in the DPRK.

Members of the union are teaching or working at 152 Korean schools from kindergarten to university throughout Japan.

"1923 Quake Sparked Hunt For Korean Scapegoats"

Following the earthquake, which hit the Kanto area on Sep. 1, 1923, a large number of Koreans were massacred.

According to historical records and materials, Japanese police and soldiers spread rumors that launched a genocidal campaign against Koreans living in that area.

The English language newspaper "The Daily Yomiuri" published in Tokyo on Sep. 4 carried an article written by its staff writer John Carroll about the postquake chaos.

Following are excerpts from the article:

HONJO, Saitama – This city of 55,000 on the Takasaki Line near the Tone River and the prefectural border with Gunma was, during the Edo era, one of the post stations on the Nakasendo Highway running from the capital of Kyoto, and later prospered during the Meiji era as an agricultural and textile center. Today it is home to several large electronics, food processing and chemical plants and is dotted with fast food and convenience stores like any other similar community in Japan. Walking its pleasant, uncrowded streets, I found it hard to believe that a little over a half century ago these same streets ran with blood – Korean blood.

At almost precisely noon on Saturday Sept. 1, 1923, the Great Kanto Earthquake struck the Tokyo-Yokohama heartland of Japan; massive fires started breaking out shortly thereafter. The destruction wrought by the disaster was appalling: close to 100,000 dead, 43,000 whereabouts unknown, 120,000 homes destroyed essential services in Tokyo paralyzed for nearly a month, and property damage estimated at ¥6.1 billion, or four times the national budget at the time.

The following day rumors began to spread, originating it seems in the Azabu/Roppongi area of Tokyo, to the effect that Koreans were rioting, poisoning wells, raping and looting. The same day the government declared martial law. A giant "Korean hunt" began about the same time throughout the Kanto, with Koreans, or Japanese and Chinese mistaken for Koreans, being massacred at hundreds of locations. The violence continued for over 20 days. When it ended, thousands of Koreans were dead – estimates run from the 6,000 listed in some school textbooks to 20,000.

Most of the murders were committed by the police or military, with people who spoke strangely or dressed differently being dragged from trains and used for bayonet practice. There was even a report of the beating to death of a passenger because he declined to eat a Satsuma sweet potato he was offered. Troops employed machine guns in their "mopping up" operations against the Koreans.

Many of the false reports were invented by the police, who were genuinely fearful that rampant labor unrest and left-wing agitation would lead to social revolution, especially since some 500,000 homeless were camped in front of the Imperial Palace.

What occurred in Honjo and the neighboring town of Jimbohara was representative of the program elsewhere but at the same time quite unique.

Honjo, which had a population of about 15,000 in 1923, suffered little in the quake, with only a couple of smokestacks at the Fujibo textile mill toppling over. The trains began running again from the evening of the disaster, and with them came evacuees from Tokyo and rumors like the one that the Koreans were crossing the Japan Sea in small boats to commit arson in the capital.

At that time Tokyo was known as Teito, literally the "imperial capital," and was in a sense considered a physical manifestation of the Emperor. The lies being spread were naturally highly provoking. "Jikeidan" vigilante groups were quickly formed, composed mainly of military reservists, volunteer firemen and youth groups.

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK Athletes Lead Int'l Games

DPRK athletes have achieved excellent results at international sports gatherings held in Pyongyang.

Introduced here are their placings at the recent international games:

Boxing

• The Seventh International Boxing Tournament was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium from Aug. 28 to Sep. 2

Following are the final standings:

48 kg category
1. Kim Dok Nam (Korea)
2. Kim Song Uk (Korea)
3. Ho Chol Jin (Korea)
3. Roman Merkal (Czechoslovakia)

51 kg category
1. Albert Pakiev (USSR)
2. Kim Gwang Chol (Korea)
3. Sol Tae Gwang (Korea)
3. Li Ryong Jong (Korea)

54 kg category
1. Li Yong Ho (Korea)
2. Yun Yong Chol (Korea)
3. Chu Chang Un (Korea)
3. Paek Yong Nam (Korea)

57 kg category
1. Li Dong Won (Korea)
2. An Chang Hyok (Korea)
3. Kim Song Chi (Korea)
3. Li Myong Il (Korea)

60 kg category
1. Digo Durum (GDR)
2. Kim Song Dok (Korea)
3. Kim Myong Chon (Korea)
3. Son Mun Jin (Korea)

63.5 kg category
1. Andreas Otto (GDR)
2. Vladimir Kerkesner (USSR)
3. Torsten Koch (GDR)
3. Urszan Bela (Hungary)

67 kg category
1. Min Nam Hyon (Korea)
2. Chong Gi Dok (Korea)
3. Bai Xiejie (China)
3. Vladimir Shepel (USSR)

71 kg category
1. Kim Chang Gil (Korea)
2. Li Song Chol (Korea)
3. Choe Hak Chol (Korea)
3. Ma Qun (China)

75 kg category
1. Szary Fal (Hungary)
2. Bozszer Laszlo (Hungary)
3. Yang Chang Ho (Korea)
3. Zhang Zhongxiao (China)

81 kg category
1. Renc Ril (GDR)
2. Wang Yawei (China)
3. Tong Su Yong (Korea)
3. Horvat Atila (Hungary)

91 kg category
1. Vladimir Balai (USSR)
2. Vyacheslav Sedov (USSR)
3. Zhao Shupeng (China)
3. Li Dal Yon (Korea)

Over 91 kg category
1. Andrei Oreshkin (USSR)
2. Wang Weixiang (China)
3. Kim Chun Gil (Korea)
3. Li Shaobo (China)

Medals were awarded to the first three finishers of each category and technical prize were awarded to six boxers who displayed good skill.

• The 25th International Boxing Tournament of Public Security Organs of Socialist Countries closed on Aug. 23 at Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. It began on Aug. 19.

The following boxers were placed in the tournament.

48 kg
1. Chang Yong Chol (Korea)
2. Yuri Arbachakov (USSR)
3. Roman Smeikalov (Czechoslovakia)
3. Davaa Myagmarpurev (Mongolia)

51 kg
1. Serafim Todorov (Bulgaria)
2. Kim Chang Rim (Korea)
3. Vadim Prieyazhnyuk (USSR)
3. Zhadambaa Eikhtur (Mongolia)

54 kg
1. Li Gyong Nam (Korea)
2. Vladimir Baregi (Czechoslovakia)
3. Kasim Rakhimov (USSR)
3. Darius Snarski (Poland)

57 kg
1. Ha Hwa Tae (Korea)
2. Aleksandr Artemiev (USSR)
3. Talpos Nicolae (Romania)
3. Namzhelien Bayarsaikhan (Mongolia)

60 kg
1. Chong Ho Yong (Korea)
2. Jan Laweiko (Poland)
3. Dudau Ion (Romania)
3. Mikhail Boropaev (USSR)

63.5 kg
1. Erik Khakimov (USSR)
2. Schwarz Peter (GDR)
3. Jozef Presenski (Czechoslovakia)
3. Nyamaa Gankyuyag (Mongolia)

67 kg
1. Vakhid Magomadov (USSR)
2. Kim Gil Nam (Korea)
3. Metodi Glybov (Bulgaria)
3. Yuzef Gruszenski (Poland)

71 kg
1. Angel Stoyanov (Bulgaria)
2. Chang Gun Il (Korea)
3. Manvel Avetisyan (USSR)
3. Erdenee Bulgan (Mongolia)

Judo

• Judo Championships of Friendship Army was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium over Aug. 26-27.

It was participated in by the DPRK, the GDR, Romania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Angola, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Follow the placings of the championships.

60 kg
1. Li Song Gun (Korea)
2. Grigori Faustov (USSR)
3. Dorbeli Radek (Czechoslovakia)
3. Batrakh Nyamzhav (Mongolia)

65 kg
1. Kim Yong Gyom (Korea)
2. Chin Song Chol (Korea)
3. Patrascu Stelian (Romania)
3. Andrei Youshin (USSR)

71 kg
1. Bertolon Haltos (Hungary)
2. Bato Dzhikuri (USSR)
3. Li Sun Il (Korea)
3. Baumann Ludwig (GDR)

78 kg
1. Han Sang Ho (Korea)
2. Roman Chinoranski (Czechoslovakia)
3. Gyendo Jozef (Hungary)
3. Krasimir Gizdov (Bulgaria)

86 kg
1. Ro Un Ryong (Korea)
2. Jerik Klaus (GDR)
3. Jany Janos (Hungary)
3. Vladimir Selyakov (USSR)

95 kg
1. Pak Jong Chol (Korea)
2. Yuri Parshek (USSR)
3. Tsed-Ayuush (Mongolia)
3. Marko Blev (Bulgaria)

Above 95 kg
1. Aleksandr Tarasov (USSR)
2. Rezaci Milan (Czechoslovakia)
3. Fromme Frank (GDR)
3. Scherping Steffen (GDR)

Open-weight Category
1. Fromme Frank (GDR)
2. Scherping Steffen (GDR)
3. Grozea Marian (Romania)
3. Fuslan Shorapov (USSR)

Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to excellent players.

75 kg
1. Luslan Taramov (USSR)
2. Bogdan Weczoreik (Poland)
3. Kim Chol (Korea)
3. Lkhagvasuren Ganbat (Mongolia)

81 kg
1. Anatoli Stulov (USSR)
2. Szari Roberto (Hungary)
3. Vochslav Reikclos (Czechoslovakia)
3. Deyan Kirilov (Bulgaria)

91 kg
1. Usman Arsaliev (USSR)
2. Li Dal Yon (Korea)
3. Strumpel Lutz-Manuel (GDR)
3. Vladislav Usarik (Czechoslovakia)

Above 91 kg
1. Aleksandr Miroshnichenko (USSR)
2. Pecer Grevnak (Czechoslovakia)
3. Kriegisch Jan (GDR)

(Continued from page 6)

Then on the evening of the third, the chief county clerk gave an inflammatory speech in front of Honjo Station in which he referred to "futei chojin" or "Korean scum." By this time a couple dozen Koreans including some working at the local factories and some evacuees from Tokyo, were being housed in the police "enbujo" or martial arts practice hall, which was really a wooden shack. The "Honjo Incident" occurred the following evening.

The police had decided to evacuate the Koreans further out from the chaos surrounding Tokyo. Several truckloads of men, women and children left for Gunma on the afternoon of the 4th. They reached a rickety wooden bridge over the Kanna River, near the Takasaki from Honjo, when they were turned back by vigilantes from Gunma.

Two trucks and a Ford convertible ran a gauntlet of angry, rock-throwing villagers as they returned to the Honjo police station about 8 p.m., where they were met by an angry crowd estimated in the thousands, armed with Japanese swords, firemen's axes, bamboo spears, wooden swords and wooden faggots. There followed a one-hour orgy of death.

Witnesses late testified to seeing an estimated 86 people, torn from the trucks or trapped in the enbujo, hacked and stabbed to death. Babies' necks were broken in front of their parents, one woman had a bamboo spear jabbed up her private organs, arms were sawed off. The vigilantes, most of whom were in their late 20s and 30s wanted to make sure there were no survivors because they did not want news of the atrocities to reach Korea.

The story was basically the same at Jimbohara, where 42 people are said to have died. In both cases, the corpses were thrown in mass graves and burned with kerosene.

In Honjo the mass hysteria continued on the 6th as well, as a mob of several hundred toting 30 cans of kerosene surrounded the police station and shouted for the head of the police chief, who was accused of protecting the Koreans and other "offenses." As they prepared to burn down the building, the police chief sneaked out of town. The army had to be called in to quell the disturbance. What worried the officials was not the murder of a few Koreans, but the fact that the rioting had taken an anti-authority turn. Fifty-one participants in the two incidents were put on trial but were given only token sentences and then granted amnesty the following year on the occasion of Crown Prince Hirohito's marriage.

In the following months, there continued to be persistent reports in Honjo that sounds of weeping and anguished cries of "aigu, aigu" were emanating from the woods where the victims had been buried. The bodies were therefore dug up and relocated to a potter's field. It was not until after the war that memorial stones were erected to assuage the suffering of the dead. I visited them.

In Honjo, the stone tablet is to be found perched on a pocket graveyard over a busy highway.

The Jimbohara memorial stone is to be found in more respectful circumstances, in front of the several-hundred-year-old tree-filled Anseiji temple and its nursery school. It reads in part: "So that the error will not be repeated again." I felt distinctly odd wandering around the temple grounds, knowing that people who had participated in the massacre still lived quietly in the surrounding homes.

However, the graves of the Jimbohara victims are not to be found in the temple precincts; in fact the perpetrators of the atrocity have never revealed where their bones really rest. A "Korean tomb" has been erected in a "buraku" cemetery across a small river from Anseiji. It seems the victims continue to be discriminated against even after death.

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universities are being constructed one after another.

The fourth proposition is "On Raising the Role of Teachers and Improving the Conditions for Education." Emphasized in this part is the need to pursue the policy of giving social respect to teachers.

It is true that the teacher, who is neither given social respect nor has pride in himself, can never be able to influence his own pupils.

The fifth proposition is "On Enhancing Party Guidance in Education." The importance of establishing leadership in education is emphasized here.

From Common Standpoint of Mankind's Ideal for Human Society

I would like to mention two points in connection with the activities to study the Juche idea; firstly, the transformation of nature, society and man and the law of entropy and secondly, the developed countries, no more a model in construction and the standpoint of mankind's idea.

The law of entropy can be explained in such a way that it is impossible to reproduce energy more than is produced at first and is once used. In other words, wasted energy definitely enervates the earth and the destiny of mankind.

Nowadays the amount of thermal energy utilized by man is enormous. For instance, it is reported that the world's annual total of military and defence expenditures spent last year in wars and defence industry was greater than the total military expenditure in 1944 during World War II when mass slaughters raged in many countries of the world. The world is in such a state that waste and starvation coexist.

I believe the activities to study and disseminate the Juche idea should be more energetically developed, with the law of entropy in our minds, in the present situation where environmental disruption is occurring in many different forms. **(Concluded)**

US Interference Aimed at Maintaining Colonial Rule in S. Korea

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its indictment released on Aug. 29 exposed the U.S. interference aimed at prolonging the colonial fascist rule in south Korea.

The indictment recalled that though Washington advertises it would not meddle in the democratic development in south Korea with the "transfer of power" slated for next year it is, in fact, resorting to interference aimed at maintaining the military dictatorship in south Korea.

The indictment went on:

With the approach of the "transfer of power" the U.S. imperialists are working to maintain the military dictatorship with a view to barring the democratic process in south Korea and retaining their grip on south Korea as a military strategic base come what may.

They advocated "ruling-opposition compromise"and "constitutional revision through consensus" last year and got Roh Tae Woo announce the "plan to save the situation" at the end of June. This was not for the democratization of south Korean society but for pulling the wool over the eyes of the people to save the colonial rule from its crisis and maintain the military rule.

Under the deceptive slogan of "constitutional revision through consensus" the Americans carried out the operation of disuniting democratic forces from within, splitting the New Korea Democratic Party from students and opposition democratic forces. Their first attempt was made on May 3 last year. They craftily used the demonstration in Inchon in provoking criticism of the NKDP from students and opposition democratic organizations and causing its internal shake-up and then advocated "grand conservative alliance" and put an undisguised pressure upon this opposition party to stop struggles outside the national assembly.

The U.S. imperialists worked out a script for cooking up a new party with some NKDP national assemblymen with an eye to disorganize and undermine the party from within.

Acting upon this script, the Chun Doo Hwan junta offered a total of six billion won of political fund to 12 NKDP national assemblymen, 500 million won to each, so that they might secede from the party and form a new opposition party supporting it.

Washington's orchestration of the creation of the new opposition party was intended to secure favourable conditions for the ruling party's unilateral carriage of its "bill for constitutional amendments" even in the case of the appearance of a permanent mechanism for constitutional revision in the national assembly.

In order to disorganize the NKDP they not only wirepulled the south Korean puppets behind the scene but directly wove plots for interference and carried them out, inviting opposition figures to the United States and cheating them.

This aggravated the strife within the NKDP and a majority of party members bolted from the party and formed the Reunification Democratic Party, thus causing an organizational split.

Taking advantage of this situation, the U.S. had Chun Doo Hwan announce the so-called "Apr. 13 crucial decision" to suspend the debate on the constitutional revision and carry out transfer of power under the present constitution and orchestrated the farce of nominating Roh Tae Woo as a presidential condidate from the Democratic Justice Party. This was an undisguised move to prolong the military dictatorship.

The "plan to save the situation" was announced by Roh Tae Woo but its author was his American master.

Washington's instigation of Roh Tae Woo to announce the "plan" was not for bringing democracy to south Korea but for prolonging the militaly dictatorship at all costs by gaining a sufficient time.

In actuality all facts after the "plan to save the situation" was made public cleary prove how craftily the U.S. is scheming to save the situation and prolong the military dictatorship.

At present the U.S. imperialists are trying their hardest to prolong the military dictatorship under the cloak of the "plan to save the situation."

It was claptrap for them to have made Roh Tae Woo, who is not "president" announce the "plan to save the situation" which was their invention.

In making Roh Tae Woo announce the "plan to save the situation" containing eight points for democratization the U.S. tried to efface his image as a military man and a murderer in the Kwangju incident and improve it.

On the other hand, the U.S., under the signboard of democracy, advertises that everyone is allowed to stand for presidency and are working to get many opposition figures run for presidency.

This is a crafty scheme of the U.S. to disperse the number of votes supporting the opposition parties and ensure the predominance of the ruling party in the elections.

The emergence of Kim Jong Ryol cabinet is part of the scheme of the U.S. to prolong the military dictatorship.

The formation of the Kim Jong Ryol cabinet with those of military origin was not for a fair election but for the prolongation of the military dictatorship through the use of government power.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the cheap drama to deceive the south Korean people and stop interfering in the internal affairs of south Korea and withdraw from there without delay, taking along with their forces and nuclear weapons.

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and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK are strengthening and developing in accordance with the agreement reached at the summit meeting of the two countries.

We will as ever exert all our efforts to consolidate the many-sided relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On behalf of the entire Soviet people we wish you and the working people of the DPRK success in the fulfilment of the vast tasks of the third Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy and in the struggle to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

On the same day, President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo received a message of greetings from Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, and Mr. Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a fruition of victory gained by the Korean people through a protracted revolutionary struggle. The Korean revolution has since entered a period of new historical development.

Over the last 39 years, the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung have performed shining exploits in the struggle against foreign aggression and for peaceful construction and built once poor and backward Korea to be a great socialist state, in reliance upon their staunch will and industrious labor.

Today the Korean people are vigorously endeavoring to attain the grand objectives set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and fulfil the third Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Chinese people sincerely wish the Korean people greater fresh success in the revolution and construction.

The Workers' Party and government of Korea have strenuously striven for a long period to reunify the country independently and peacefully and put forward a series of constructive proposals and options such as the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the holding of tripartite talks and north-south high-level political and military talks.

These proposals enjoy support from the Chinese people and many peace-loving states and peoples.

The Korean government recently issued a statement calling for a phased arms reduction by the north and the south of Korea and the withdrawal of troops by the United States, showing the world once again the sincerity of the north side for relaxing the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

We are convinced that Korea, the golden tapestry of three thousand-*ri*, will be certainly reunified and the fellow countrymen in the north and the south of Korea will reunite through the indomitable efforts of the Korean people.

The two peoples of China and Korea have forged deep friendship in the protracted revolutionary struggle and construction work.

President Kim Il Sung's official goodwill visit to our country in May this year further strengthened and developed the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

We are deeply satisfied with this and sincerely hope that the Sino-Korean friendship will shine forever like the sun and the moon.

Meanwhile, baskets of flowers and congratulatory letters were sent to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il from Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and the baskets and letters were handed to an official concerned on Sep. 8 by Moustapha Saphariny, chief of the PLO mission to Pyongyang.

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made positive efforts to put it into effect.

This new proposal has invited wide support and sympathy from the world's peace-loving countries and peoples and the world is following the reaction of the United States and the south Korean side to it.

If the United States and south Korean authorities truly want detente and peace on the Korean Peninsula, they must respond at an early date to our proposal which reflects the unanimous desire of the Korean people and other peace-loving peoples of the world.

However, they have made challenges so far, vilifying us, far from affirmatively responding to our peace proposal.

The commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea on Sep. 2 hurled abuses on us, alleging that the DPRK has "armed forces 850,000 strong" and appropriates "more than 20 percent of the gross national product for military purposes" and asserted that they would be hit by our "unwarned attack" because they were "inferior in the numerical strength" to us.

This is a groundless American-style fabrication and a sophism not worth a serious argument.

What is the United States seeking for with such a smear campaign at a time when disarmament negotiation is being raised as an urgent issue?

The U.S. is resorting to such two-bit tricks to becloud positive worldwide reaction to the DPRK government's proposal for arms reduction and the DPRK's active step of slashing armed forces to this end on the one hand, and to find justification on the other for their unwarranted stand in not replying to the DPRK's proposal for disarmament negotiations.

As for the military forces, in south Korea there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops, the south Korean army nearly one million strong and the paramilitary forces more than 10 million strong, including the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces more than 3.7 million strong, the Civilian Defense Corps above 4.4 million strong, the Student Homeland Defense Forces upwards of 1.8 million strong, and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear warheads and chemical weapons, germ weapons and other mass destruction means.

The "1-3 day operational posture" and "perfect war mobilization posture" of the south Korean army have been rounded off under the unitary operational command system of the U.S. and the Team Spirit joint military exercises called a nuclear war rehearsal spread this year to war exercises fraught with an unprecedented-in-scale danger involving even a chemical warfare, a bacteriological warfare.

All this shows that the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is caused by the arms buildup of the U.S. and the south Koreans and their war provocation manoeuvres.

This notwithstanding, talking about the "military superiority" of the north is like the thief crying "stop the thief."

We have less than half of the population of south Korea.

We meet by ourselves the needs of work force for the vast socialist economic construction under such condition.

If we are to attain the vast target of the third Seven-Year Plan we should reduce stage by stage the armed forces of the People's Army more or less 420,000 strong to send them to the peaceful economic construction.

In recent one month alone, the government of our Republic unilaterally demobilized tens of thousands of officers and men of the People's Army and sent them to different posts of economic construction.

The situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula today urgently demands that the armed forces of both sides be reduced to such an extent as to be incapable of attacking the opposite side, by realizing disarmament, not arms buildup.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should not face it out but respond at an early date to the preliminary talks for disarmament negotiation proposed by us.

We will continue to make sincere efforts to relax tensions and realize the arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula.

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